

The North Carolina Standard.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."
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TERMS.

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THE STANDARD.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The following article, from the Alexandria Gazette, pays a high and an eloquent tribute to Mr. CALHOUN. We give below also a portion of the remarks of Mr. RITCHIE in reply to it, and bespeak for them both a calm and careful perusal. There can be no danger of division in the democratic party, so long as the friends of each candidate confine themselves to a general, and it may be a glowing, commendation of their favorites, refraining at the same time from injudicious reflections upon the characters of others.—The Presidency is a matter for the people to discuss and settle. We wish to see them lead in this matter; and wherever they lead we intend to follow. We intend to follow them, not blindly and recklessly, but because we believe they are honest and unprejudiced, and will do right at all hazards. The President is to be their President, not the government or a tool in the hands of designing and ambitious men, but an officer put in high place and power to arrest bad laws and to execute the laws. For our part we have no preference as an Editor. This we have said over and over again, and we desire to repeat it—we shall know no man until the Democratic National Convention shall have spoken for the country, and then we shall know no man but the man of the Convention. We believe this to be the true course, and we intend to adhere to it:

COMMUNICATED.

The ground which Mr. Ritchie takes in relation to Messrs. Calhoun and Van Buren, seems to be altogether fair and unexceptionable. I am ready to meet him upon such ground, and give him the right hand of fellowship. He says: "We would most cordially co-operate with him, ('A Virginian'), in electing Mr. Calhoun, if he should be the candidate of the Republican party;—and would not 'A Virginian' equally assist us in electing Mr. Van Buren?" I answer emphatically, provided he receives the nomination from a Convention so constituted as to express fully and unequivocally the sentiment of a majority of the party.

I conceive that it would be the duty of every Republican to support him, under such circumstances. But would every Republican so act?—Are there not Democrats in every State committed against Mr. Van Buren,—men, who refused to vote for him at the last election, and would be still less inclined to support him in the next,—men, who have become thoroughly dissatisfied with him, and would choose rather not to vote at all than to vote for him? There is a deep-rooted prejudice against the man, which will always act powerfully against him.

Mr. Van Buren in the election of 1840, only got seven States out of the twenty-six, besides being defeated by a very large majority of the popular votes, and how can it be supposed that the mighty tide of public sentiment which overwhelmed him then, will be turned in his favor in 1844? Why has he become all at once so popular?—What has happened to produce this result?—Are the people anxious to acknowledge to Mr. Van Buren, that they have wronged him and are willing to make amends for the injury? True, it is, that public sentiment is favorable to the cause of Democracy, and so perhaps it ever will be, but this in no manner removes the general prejudice against Mr. Van Buren, or restores him to the confidence of the people. How then can we expect a different result from that of 1840? It is important,—nay, it is indispensable to our success, that we should bring back into our ranks the disaffected of 1840. Should Mr. Van Buren, be nominated by a National Convention, I verily believe, that so far from exhibiting any new strength he would lose in every State, very many voters which he obtained in 1840. Mr. Ritchie, I presume, would be able to carry Virginia for him, but still it would be impossible to elect him. I do not believe, however, that a Convention so constituted as to do ample justice to the wishes and views of a majority of the Republican party, will nominate Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency.

If Mr. Van Buren, forgetting his own personal interests and looking exclusively to the success of his party, would decline a nomination, the party would no longer be divided, but would rally to a man around the great Southern statesman and patriot, with the certain prospect of a brilliant and enduring triumph. Such a step of patriotism, magnanimity and disinterestedness on the part of Mr. Van Buren, would secure to him a fame as lasting as the rock of ages! Mr. Van Buren has enjoyed honors enough to satisfy the highest ambition. The Democratic party have done everything for him which in reason or justice they can do. They have once elected him President of the United States, and afterwards they supported him for a second term, thus keeping out of the field the other prominent men of the party for eight years, and should be run a third time, these men, who are quite as competent and deserving as himself, would be kept back for twelve years, unless indeed their friends determining not to submit to such an act of injustice,

should bring them out and give them an equal chance with Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency. This might be done.

Mr. Van Buren should never suffer that party who have favored him so highly to hazard their success in his nomination. Let him for the sake of his party and for the good of his country, withdraw his claim,—let him throw his weight and influence into the scale of him who gallantly came to his assistance when he most needed friends.—This step would be responded to by the great mass of Democracy, though I am aware that the old party hacks would oppose it.—In this class I do not mean to include Mr. Ritchie. No, no; I have too much respect for that distinguished, able and fearless champion of Republican principles and rights. His is a higher destiny—it is to lead on the battle—it is to command and not to obey.

If Mr. Calhoun should be selected as the candidate of the Republican party, he will receive their united and vigorous support. Every true Republican will fight under the banner of "Free Trade; low duties; no debt; separation from banks; economy; retrenchment and strict adherence to the Constitution."

But, above all things, let us choose for our candidate one who combines in his character all those elements calculated to awaken that degree of enthusiasm and personal interest for the man, so necessary to carry him through a campaign successfully. The Republican simplicity of his manners—the noble and generous qualities of his heart—his constant readiness, to sacrifice self to principle and to duty—the unswerving purity of his private character—his lofty bearing—his virtue, patriotism, and love of justice, are all calculated to win upon our esteem and affections. And when we look to his far-reaching sagacity, his profound knowledge of the science of Government, his pre-eminence as a statesman, his firmness, decision, and energy, his high-souled independence, and rare moral courage, we have the surest guarantee that the great and important interests of the Republic would receive a new impulse, new life and vigor, from the sound and wholesome measures of his Administration.

The policy of Mr. Calhoun would be one of wide-spread beneficence; and, like the gentle dew of Heaven, would dispense its benefits equally to all. He would call around him the sagacious and patriots of the land. He would place honest and efficient agents in every branch of the public service, and hold them to the strictest accountability. He would restore the currency, introduce the most rigid economy into every Department of the Government. Having no ear for demagogues and sycophants; and no unworthy motives to control his conduct, he would administer the Government upon pure and elevated principles, placing it upon its true Constitutional basis and making it produce all those great and glorious results contemplated by the wisdom of its illustrious founders.

But, whether Mr. Calhoun ever reaches the high destiny for which he seems to have been born, or not, of this, at least, his friends may be assured. His name will go down to posterity in a blaze of glory—it will live in the triumph of Republican principles—it will shine in the records of immortality. Nor envy, nor malice, nor slander shall ever tarnish the lustre of his name! As some tall cliff that rears its awful form, So from the vale, and midway leaves the storm, Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread, Eternal sunshine settles on its head.

A VIRGINIAN.

Fauquier county, Va., July 21, 1843.

Here follow the remarks of Mr. RITCHIE:

We thank "A Virginian" sincerely for the generous compliment he is pleased to pay us.—We assure him, that whilst he greatly overrates our importance, he does no more than justice to the principles we profess. We have no selfish ends in view. We shall gain not a feather's weight by the election of Mr. Van Buren. As for a glass of wine which he would give us when we visited Washington, it is no more than Mr. Calhoun, or Mr. Buchanan, &c., &c., would give us. As to Mr. Van Buren's declining the office, we frankly express the sentiment we entertain, that he is less anxious to obtain it than any of the other candidates. He will bear his defeat with as much philosophy as any of them. He might gain some credit for magnanimity by the act of withdrawing—but would not Mr. Calhoun, Buchanan, &c., gain honor by it also—and would not their biding time give them a higher claim upon the Democracy than either of them now possesses? We repeat our impression, that Mr. Van Buren is among the least anxious for his personal elevation, and that rather than endanger his party, he would magnanimously decline the nomination. But can he do so? His numerous friends, throughout the country, would consider him bound to act as the instrument for restoring those principles which were struck down with him, and would they consent to his withdrawal? Mr. V. B. has it is true, been covered with honors, and he has worn them well; but there is one other and last reward which the Democracy wish to bestow on him for his fidelity.—They desire to rescue his name from the stains so unjustly cast on it in 1840, and to restore him to that elevation from which he was overthrown, on account of his steady devotion to Republican principles. Say rather, "what is more strictly the truth; they wish the true principles of the Government, eleven years with him in 1840, to be restored in 1844. They wish the cloud which was thrown over the capacity of the people for self-government, by the tricks of the Whigs, to be now dispersed by their signal defeat. Though Mr. Van Buren be kept before the people twelve years, did not the same thing occur with Jefferson and Jackson; and can the Democracy ever regret that the public mind was engaged so long in the elevation of those true patriots? There were peculiar circumstances in each case; and in the present instance it would be far from "injustice." Deeply would the Republicans rue the day, when either of the candidates, unsuccessful in receiving the nomination, should, in order to resist this pretended "injustice," suffer himself to be run against the nominee of the Convention; deeply would the public opinion aspiant himself run the fatal consequences of a disruption of the great party. Should Mr. Van Buren not receive the nomination, we pledge ourselves, that he will, with all his mind and soul aid the nominee, and rejoice in his success and the triumph of our principles.

But if Mr. Van Buren were even to withdraw, against the reproaches of the whole party, is it certain who is the Eliza that would succeed to the mantle? High as is the character of John C. Calhoun, strong as are his pretensions, is it perfectly clear, that he would now be the man?

Is it clear, that he would not be stronger four years hence, particularly with the grace of self denial, and of magnanimity, which would shide like a sort of halo around his head?

We cordially assent to "A Virginian's" eloquent encomium upon Mr. Calhoun—but do we not find the same elevated traits in Mr. Van Buren's public and private character? Was it not on account of his independence and statesmanship, that Mr. Calhoun so gallantly came to his assistance when he most needed friends? And would we not be justified in expecting from Mr. Van Buren's administration the same beneficial results to the country and the same permanent triumph of Republican principles? Let either be selected—let the nominee of the great Republican Party succeed in the struggle, which we are destined to encounter at the hands of Whigs, and we shall rejoice at the event. We will be satisfied that "the Republic will suffer no injury at the hands of either."

We reciprocate the good wishes of "A Virginian"—and as we were the first to hail Mr. Calhoun's rising star in 1811, we shall be the last to dim its lustre.

But in one sentiment, we trust every Democrat will agree:—That men are of less importance than principles—and that no man will sacrifice the success of his cause, to the aspirations of any candidate, however exalted. We go for the Republican Party, much more than for men. The office of President belongs to the People—and may they give it only in such a manner as is best calculated to promote in the highest degree their dearest interests and their sacred principles.

THE PLAIN TRUTH.

We make the following extracts from an address published in the last Milton Chronicle by that unflinching veteran of democracy Gen. BAZILLIA GRAVES. The address abounds with facts and arguments, and calls upon the democrats of Caswell to go to the polls and sustain Colonel REID. The remarks of the General upon the subject of the tariff are especially true and appropriate, and we regret that we have not room to spread them also before our readers:

"Ever since the days of the great federalist, Alexander Hamilton, who was the first secretary of the Treasury of the United States under the administration of Gen. Washington, and who first brought the subject under the notice of Congress, the country has been annoyed, and troubled with it in a manner that has well nigh bewildered and distracted the great political parties that have from time to time had it under consideration; and the warfare between them, I fear, has often been more for party and the mastery than for the public weal. Being introduced as it was by a federalist, it assumed the character of a federal measure. After the charter passed, received the sanction of Washington, and the bank went into operation, it was for a season called a republican measure, and at about the expiration of the charter; and upon an attempt to get a second Bank of the United States, it was again denominated a federal measure from the circumstance, I suppose, of the opposition it met with by the then Republican party in Congress. On this momentous occasion, in the year 1811, Mr. Clay of Kentucky (now its advocate) then in his seat in the House of Representatives, and acting with the Republican party, did in an able and argumentative speech denounce the measure as totally unconstitutional, inexpedient, and, if my memory serves me, dangerous to the liberty of the country. Now, is it not strange even more than strange, that this same Henry Clay, the boasted Mill-boy of the slashes—the great lion of the Whig party—the favorite of Mr. Mitchell for the Presidency, should have opposed and condemned a great measure as unconstitutional in 1811 and in 1843 and long before, and on divers occasions too, declare and support the very same measure in and out of Congress to be both constitutional and expedient? Can a man who turns such political capriciousness and views that inelastic Constitution which he solemnly swears to support and defend, in one light to-day, and in another to-morrow, be fit for and intrusted with the responsible and dignified office of President of these United States? I trow not.

During the Administration of Mr. Madison, in 1816 perhaps, the charter to establish the second and last Bank of the United States passed Congress, and received (though very reluctantly) the sanction of that great statesman, and was consequently called a republican measure. Hence the Whigs now try to present it as a Democratic measure, but it will not do. If the rule stood good, that because a person or thing was republican or democratic a long time ago that it is so now, Mr. Clay would be as far out of the present Whig ranks as the power of a steam engine would send him in a days travel at the rate of fifty-five miles an hour.

You now see, fellow citizens that a Bank of the United States has alternately been called the favorite or the measure of both the great political parties of this country, and the Whigs of these days throw it at you as a scheme of your own, and seem to hope by greasing the subject over a little, with the oil of democracy, to be able to cram it down your throats without much pain or resistance. But be not gulled, friend democrats; it is no measure of yours, no favorite of your party, but that of the federal Whig party—from the champion Henry Clay down to the most insignificant Pipe layer or swagging cooper.

If it was a Democratic project, it would in a Whig Congress meet the fate of the Sub-Treasury at the Extra Session of that honorable body. If the Whigs love Democratic measures so well let them adopt more of them, and we'll go with them, let them forsake their high Protective Tariff notions and drop their plan of taking from the empty Treasury of the United States the money arising from the sale of the public lands, to distribute it among the several States; and that too at a time of ineffable and ruinous distress, when in fact the Treasury is, by their own showing, bankrupt and driven to the necessity of borrowing or attempting to borrow funds to carry on the operations of the Government; thus creating a debt that must be met by a tax on the people in some shape.—Let the Whigs abandon these and other pernicious projects before you are gulled by them into the belief that the United States Bank Scheme is one of Democratic favor.

A NEW DISEASE.—The Baltimore Republican states that a dreadful disease, called "We can't come it," has broke out in the poor Whig ranks, and that large doses of Clay have been administered, but the patients grow worse daily. It is thought to be incurable.

"THE SOUTHERN MONITOR."

We have received the first and second numbers of a Journal bearing the above title, printed at Asheville, in this State, and devoted to Temperance, Agriculture, Education, Mechanics, &c. It is published twice a month at the very low price of one dollar per annum in advance. We have seldom seen a neater or a more judicious paper of the kind, and we hope the Editor may meet with the success he so well deserves. We make the following extracts from his selected articles on the subject of

EDUCATION.

O! BETTER, far better, that the atheist and the blasphemer, and he who, since the last setting of the sun, has dyed his hands in parricide, or his soul in sacrilege, should challenge equal political power with the wisest and the best; better that these blind Samsons, in the wantonness of their gigantic strength, should tear down the pillars of the Republic, than that the great lesson which Heaven, for six thousand years, has been teaching to the world, should be lost upon it; the lesson that the intellectual and moral nature of man is the one thing precious in the sight of God; and therefore, that until his nature is cultivated and enlightened, and purified, neither opulence nor power, nor learning, nor genius, nor domestic sanctity, nor the holiness of God's altars, can ever be safe. Until the immortal and godlike capacities of every being that comes into the world are deemed of more worth, are watched more tenderly, than any other thing, no dynasty of men or form of government can stand, or shall stand, upon the face of the earth; and the force of the fraud, which would seek to uphold them, shall be but as fetters of wax to bind the flame.

Let those, then, whose wealth is lost or jeopardized by fraud or misgovernment; let those who quake with apprehension for the fate of all they hold dear; let those who behold and lament the destruction of all that is holy; let rulers whose counsels are perplexed, whose plans are baffled, whose laws are defied or evaded; let them all know, that whatever ill, they feel or fear, are but just retributions of a righteous Heaven, for neglected childhood.

Remember, then, the child whose voice first lisps, to-day, before that voice shall whisper sedition in secret, or thunder treason at the head of an armed band. Remember the child whose hand, to-day, first lifts its tiny battle, before that hand shall scatter fire-brands, arrows, and death. Remember those sportive groups of youth, in whose halcyon bosoms there sleep an ocean, as yet scarcely ruffled by the passions, which soon shall heave it as with a tempest's strength. Remember, that whatever station in life you may fill, these mortals, these immortals, are your care.—Devote, expend, consecrate yourselves to the holy work of their improvement. Pour out light and truth, as God pours sunshine and rain. No longer seek knowledge as the luxury of a few, but dispense it amongst all as the bread of life.—Learn only how the ignorant may learn; how the innocent may be preserved; the vicious reclaimed. Call down the astronomer from the skies; call up the geologist from his subterranean explosions; summon, if needs be, the mightiest intellects from the Council Chamber of the nation; enter cloistered halls, where the socialist muse over superfluous annotations; dissolve conclaves and synod, where subtle polemics are vainly discussing their barren dogmas; collect whatever of talent, or erudition, or eloquence, or authority, the broad land can supply, and go forth and TEACH THIS PEOPLE. For, in the name of the living God, it must be proclaimed, that licentiousness shall be the liberty; and violence and chicanery shall be the law; and superstition and craft shall be the religion; and the self-destructive indulgence of all sensual and unhallowed passions, shall be the only happiness of that people who neglect the education of their children.—Horace Mann.

If we desire to perpetuate our glorious political institutions, we must give to all our people moral and intellectual cultivation. That man who improves his intellect for six days in the week, and on the seventh endeavors to give it the proper direction, from the precepts of our Holy Religion; who learns to do unto others as he would they should do unto him—that man will never become a tyrant, and he will never be made a slave.—Gob. Morehead, of North Carolina.

EDUCATE THE PEOPLE.—Lord Brougham says: If the people are unenlightened, they are the prey of every quack; impostor, every brawler about liberty, and every agitator who may practice the trade in the country. If they do not read; if they do not learn; if they do not qualify themselves to form opinions, other men will form opinions for them, not according to the truth and interest of the people, but according to their own individual and selfish interest, which probably be contrary to that of the people. The best security is found in correct information on political subjects and in good morals.

Men die, but knowledge ever lives; and it behooves parents to see what the children learn.—We have so few writers in this country, that a great mass of knowledge perishes with men when they cease to live. It should be the duty of parents and teachers, to form habits of thinking, acting, speaking, and writing well, in the young.—Few professional men can be found to write a readable letter, and not one in the thousand ever commits their pen to paper to benefit mankind.—How much less the number of farmers, mechanics and business men. No wonder that quacks, impostors, and political brawlers mislead the public mind.

History of the Influenza.—In 1580 it prevailed in Europe, and is spoken of as "a pestilential and epidemic cough." In 1745 (just a century since), it prevailed the world over, and received its present cognomen. In many districts in Europe, scarcely a family escaped. It appeared in April and went off in June. It was never fatal, except to aged persons, or those afflicted with pulmonary disease. The French call it "La Grippe"—hoarseness. It appeared again in Europe and America, as we learn from a writer in the Troy Whig, in 1762. Also in 1775, when dogs and horses were also affected. In 1782 it was equally universal, and followed severe atmospheric changes. It met its victims on land and sea. In St. Petersburg 40,000 were affected by it in one day. In 1830 it appeared again, and was followed by the cholera. In 1833 it succeeded that fearful disease. Its progress is, like the progress of most epidemics, from east to west, and is preceded by great atmospheric changes.

THE REGULATION FAN.

We give this week the fifth number of "A Fan for Fanning, and a Touch-Stone to Tryon." Thus far Fanning has been fanned in style. Writers in those days knew how to write. They wrote with sledge-hammer power, as they were moved by a sense of wrong and a high spirit of independence. There is much of value and importance in these old papers, and we hope they will be carefully treasured up and preserved for the future historians of North Carolina.

A FAN FOR FANNING.

AND A TOUCH-STONE TO TRYON.

An Impartial Account of the Rise and Progress of the much talked of Regulation in North Carolina. No. V.

The Articles mentioned in No. IV, formed by a Number of Persons before the Regulation took Place, a Copy whereof was sent to the Assembly-Men, &c. were as follows, viz.

"The 2nd Day of March, 1768. The Request of the Inhabitants of the west side of Haw River, to the Assembly-Men, and Vestry-Men of Orange County.

Whereas the Taxes in this County are larger, according to the Number of Taxables, than in adjacent Counties, and continue so Year after Year; and jealousies still prevail among us, that we are wronged; and having the more Reason to think so, as we have been at the trouble of choosing Men, and sending them after the civillest manner we could, to know what we paid our Levy for, but could receive no Satisfaction. For James Watson was sent to the Meeting of the Deputies of the Neighbourhoods, and said that Edmond Fanning looked on it, that the Country called him by Authority, as if they had a Right to call him to Account; not allowing the Country the Right they have been intitled to, as English Subjects; for the King requires no Money from his Subjects but what they are made sensible what use it is for.

"We are obliged to seek Redress by denying Payment of any more, until we have a full Settlement of what is past, and have a true Regulation with our Officers. As our Grievances are so many to be notified in a small piece of writing, we desire, that you, our Assembly Men, and Vestry Men, may appoint a time, before next Court, at the Court House, and let us know by the Bearer, and we will choose Men to act for us, and settle our Grievance."

"Until such time as you will settle with us, we desire the Sheriffs will not come this way to collect the Levy; for we will pay none until there is a Settlement to our Satisfaction."

"And as the nature of an Officer is a Servant to the publick, we are determined to have the Officers of this County under a better and honest Regulation than they have been for some time past."

"Think not to frighten us with Rebellion, in this case, for if the Inhabitants of this Province have as good a Right to enquire into the Nature of our Constitution, and Disbursements of our Funds, as those of our Mother Country, (and surely they have) we think it is by arbitrary Proceedings, that we are debared of that Right. Therefore to be plain with you, it is our Intent to have a full Settlement of you in every particular point that is matter of Doubt with us. So fail not to send an answer by the Bearer, if no answer, we shall take it for granted, that we are disregarded in this our Request again from the publick."

This is the first Message or Request the New Association sent to the Officers; which was received with a Degree of warmth, full as high as it deserved; for, "Rebels, Insurgents, &c. to be Shot, Hanged, &c.; as Mad Dogs," &c. was the "discreet" language of Fanning and the rest of the Gentlemen Officers. And it is confessed that these Measures were far from moderate, on the side of the People; therefore, as was said before, when the News of it reach'd Sandy Creek Settlement, they opposed the mode of proceeding as, "too hot, and rash;" and in a Conference with their Fellow-Sufferers, they prevail'd with them to censure these, and to form new Articles, which were as follows, viz. "We the Subscribers do voluntarily agree to form ourselves into an Association, to assemble for Conference, and regulating publick Grievances and Abuses of Power, in the following particulars, with others of the like Nature that may occur.

1. That we will pay no more Taxes until we are satisfied they are agreeable to Law, and apply'd to the Purposes therein mentioned; unless we cannot help it, or are forced.

2. That we will pay no Officer any more Fees than the Law allows, unless we are obliged to it; and then to show our dislike, and bear an open Testimony against it.

3. That we will attend our Meetings of Conference as often as we conveniently can, and as often as may appear necessary, in order to consult with and petition the Honors of Assembly, Governor, King and Parliament, for Redress of such Grievances as in the Course of the undertaking may occur; and to inform one another, learn, know, and enjoy all the Privileges and Liberties that are allowed, and were settled on us, by our worthy Ancestors, the Founders of our present Constitution, in order to preserve it on its former foundation, that it may stand firm and unshaken.

4. That we will contribute to Collections for defraying necessary Expences attending the Work, according to our Abilities.

5. That in Case of Difference in Judgment, we will submit to the Judgment of the Majority of our Body.

To all which, we solemnly swear, or being a Quaker, or otherwise scrupulous in Conscience, of common Oaths, do solemnly Affirm, that we will stand true and faithful to this cause, till we bring things to a true Regulation, according to the true intent and meaning hereof in the Judgment of the Majority of us.

It appears that the Officers to whom the Copy of the first Articles was sent, sued the Men who were concerned in the Proposals, saying, That, because the New Association referred to the Proposals, &c. they were therefore accountable for the whole; when, in fact, they neither had seen the Articles, nor did they know who they were were concerned in the New Association, till some time after the Articles had been sent to the Officers. But what kind of action they brought against them, whether of Slander, or Defamation, or for Treason, or what, does not appear, nor does it appear what was the issue of the Suit. This

only we know, that they imprison'd those who had scarcely heard of the Articles, or any thing else concerning the New Association.

The Consequence of this violent attack made upon the innocent was, That the People took the Alarm; and finding that innocence was no security, joined together as one Man; or as they say, "they were forced to join together in Defence of their lives"; whereas until now, not a third part had entered into the Association. The general union came into the last recited agreement, in which they bound themselves in an Oath to be faithful to one another, as the Reader may observe.

At a Meeting of the People banded together as above, who now took the Name of REGULATORS to themselves, they agreed to send two Men to Request the two late Sheriffs, and the Vestry-Men, to meet twelve Men to be chosen by the Regulators, from among themselves, to produce to them a Copy of the List of Taxables for each Year, and a List of the Number and Names of the Insolvents returned each year, with an account how the Money was applied, to whom paid, and to what uses, and to request our Representatives to confer with them on our behalf, and show us Law for the customary Fees that have been taken for Deeds, Indentures, Administrations, &c. and let them appoint a time when it suits them.

Before the above Request was delivered to the Officers, as directed, the Taxgatherers, either to try or exasperate the already enraged populace, took by way of distress, a Horse, Saddle, and Bridle, for one Levy. And the People rose to the Number of Sixty or Seventy, and took the Horse, &c. from the Officers; and fired some Guns at the Roof of Fannings House, to signify that they blamed him for all this Abuse. And afterwards deliver'd the Request into the Hands of the established Minister of the County, who undertook to accommodate the Matter; who, soon after, returned with an answer from the Officers, that they had appointed the 14th Day of May for a Settlement.

Hereupon the Regulators called a Meeting and chose twelve Men, and sent Notice thereof to the Officers. But Col. F—g was beforehand with them; for instead of meeting the People, and endeavoring to satisfy them, and restore Peace, matters were so managed that about this Time the Governor's Secretary arrived in Orange County, with his Excellency's Proclamation, commanding all Rioters to disperse, and all Officers to be aiding in dispersing them. &c. This was some Weeks after the taking the Horse, &c.; since which there had not been the appearance of a Riot. Notwithstanding which the Officers the next Day after the reading the Proclamation, on Sunday, assembled themselves to the Number of about thirty, "with a Tavern-keeper or two, and a Man who had lately killed another, which the Jury of Inquest had adjudged wilful Murder, all armed with Guns, Pistols and Swords, and rode 'All Night the Distance of 40 Miles, and took 'one Man who was concerned in what was called 'the Riot, viz. taking the Horse, &c. from the 'Officers; this Man they seized by Authority, 'having a Warrant for it; but they also seized 'one who was not in the Riot, nor concerned in 'it, and that without any Authority, having no 'Warrant for it."

The taking this innocent Person, alarmed the People, because they thought this might be the Case of any or all of them; therefore they made haste and got themselves ready and pursued the Captors even to the Gates of the Town, so that, by Day-light next Morning, some Hundreds were assembled near the Town, many of whom had travelled that Night more than forty Miles on Foot. Before the People reach'd the Town, they were met by the Men who had been carried Prisoners; they having given Bail for their Appearance at Court, had been thereupon released. The reason of their having been admitted to Bail, seems to be the fear of the Officers, occasion'd by the News of Hundreds from all parts of the Country coming with design to rescue the innocent Man; had it not been for this, it is supposed that the Officers intended to take them down to Newbern, 200 Miles; that, having them there, they might wreak their Vengeance on them.

The Companies that collected from the Country, when together, made about 700 Men, in Arms; they encamped near the Town, and continued there, next Day, until the Governor's Secretary met them, and read the Proclamation, as before; to which he added, what he called a verbal Message from the Governor, viz. That if they would petition the Governor, he would protect and redress them against any unlawful extortions, or oppressions of Officers, provided they would disperse and go home.

No sooner was the word spoke, than the whole Multitude, as with one Voice, cry'd out, "Agreed, That is all we want; Liberty to make our Grievances known. The Joy with which they returned home (says our Author) to the Distance to many were great, was inexpressible; for Men can feel things of an oppressive Nature, which they cannot express? They hitherto had been debarr'd from complaining, and that thro' the influence of F—g, &c. with the G—r. Hitherto the People could not have access to the Gov. with Petitions, unless they would let F—g, &c. form the Petitions for them. But now they rejoiced, they had his Excellency's word in their favour. They returned home, advertised the Governor's Promise, and appointed a Meeting. This opened the Eyes of the Junto, who now began to see what was like to come of them if the People were suffered to tell the Truth.

(To be continued.)

The Fighting Clergyman of Tennessee.—We find in a late Tennessee paper, of which the Rev. Mr. Brownlow is editor, the following "Card." The Rev. gentleman talks plain, there's certain: "A Card."—While seated in my house writing, disturbing no man, and without any knowledge of any quarrelling going on, Mr. Garland was called on, as I understand, by L. C. Haynes, to send me down to him, to meet him in combat, I suppose, in the street. I once called on that base, cowardly puppy, in a manly and honorable way, and he refused to fight, but lied like a dog, in that he denied having any weapons. I most decline the honor of paying him a second visit; but, on the ground "that one good turn deserves another," he ought to call on me. This would be tantamount, and of course fair play. Now, as heretofore, pronounce Mr. Haynes a liar, a villain, and a coward—having no other backers in Jonesborough than a set of thieves, liars, and rascals, and the descendants of thieves. And this I intend as personal to all who consider themselves his backers. WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW.